

A REMEDY FOR CHILDREN-- KIDNEY TROUBLE

I have a boy who had the bed wetting habit from infancy, and also had much trouble with his kidneys. Two years ago they became so bad, and having tried a great many remedies without relief, I consulted a doctor, who advised me to try Swamp-Root. I obtained one fifty-cent bottle and he had not taken more than three-fourths of it when he became entirely well, and has not been troubled since. To any parent who has a child suffering from these troubles, I cheerfully recommend Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root and consider it a wonderful medicine.

Yours very truly,

L. A. GROGAN,

Goodwater, Alabama.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 13th day of July, 1909.

T. D. EPES,

Notary Public.

Letter to
Dr. Kilmer & Co.,
Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You.

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention the South Bend Daily News-Times. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

Thin People Can Increase Weight

Thin men and women who would like to increase their weight with 10 or 15 pounds of healthy "stay there" fat should try eating a little Sargol with their meals for a while and note results. Here is a good test worth trying: First, weigh yourself and measure yourself. Then take Sargol—one tablet with every meal—for two weeks. Then weigh and measure again. It isn't a question of how you look or feel or what your friends say, but the scales and the tape measure will tell their own story, and most any thin man or woman can easily add from five to eight pounds in the first fourteen days by following this simple direction. And best of all, the new flesh stays put. Sargol does not of itself make fat, but mixing with your food, it turns the fats, sugars and starches of what you have eaten, into rich, ripe fat, producing nourishment for the tissues and blood—prepares it in an easily assimilated form which the blood can readily accept. All this nourishment now passes from your body as waste. But Sargol stops the waste and does it quickly and makes the fat producing contents of the very same meals you are eating now develop pounds and pounds of healthy flesh between your skin and bones. Sargol is safe, pleasant, efficient and inexpensive. All leading druggists in South Bend and vicinity sell it in large boxes—forty tablets to a package—on a guarantee of weight increase or money back.

HOW I DARKENED MY GRAY HAIR

Lady Gives Simple Home Recipe That She Used to Darken Her Gray Hair.

For years I have tried to restore my gray hair to its natural color with the prepared dyes and stains, but none of them gave satisfaction and they were all expensive. I finally ran onto a simple recipe which I mixed at home that gives wonderful results. I gave the recipe, which is as follows, to a number of my friends, and they are all delighted with it. To 7 oz. of water add a small box of Barbo Compound, 1 oz. of bay rum and ¼ oz. of glycerine. Use every other day until the hair becomes the required shade, then every two weeks. It will not only darken the gray hair, but removes dandruff and scalp humors, and acts as a tonic to the hair. It is not sticky or greasy, does not rub off and does not color the scalp. You can prepare it at home at very little expense.

Omega Oil for Sore Throat and Cold in Chest

First rub the chest or throat with Omega Oil; then soak a piece of flannel with the Oil and put it around the neck or throat, and cover with a piece of dry flannel. This simple treatment usually gives relief. Trial bottle 10c.

HEAD STUFFED FROM CATARRH OR A COLD

Says Cream Applied in Nostrils Opens Air Passages Right Up.

Instant relief—no waiting. Your clogged nostrils open right up; the air passages of your head clear and you can breathe freely. No more hawking, snuffling, blowing, headache, dryness. No struggling for breath at night; your cold or catarrh disappears. Get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm from your druggist now. Apply a little of this fragrant, antiseptic, healing cream in your nostrils. It penetrates through every air passage of the head, soothes the inflamed or swollen mucous membrane and relief comes instantly. It's just fine. Don't stay stuffed-up with a cold or nasty catarrh.

Constipation Headache
Dr. Chase's Liver Tablets
Make the liver active, bowels regular without pain or griping, relieve indigestion and that bloated feeling after eating, purify the blood, clear the complexion. Large box, enough to last a month, 25c. Dr. Chase Co., 224 N. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Captain Granville Fortescue, War Correspondent Back From Front, Compares Fighting Men

Says Germans Superior in Mobility, Frenchman Most Intelligent Fighter, Russian Most Stubborn, While First Line English Will Hold Own With Any.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Capt. Granville Fortescue, who was military aide to Pres. Roosevelt, is in this city on a month's leave of absence from his duties as correspondent at the front in the European war.

Capt. Fortescue said: "Before I make any statements as to my opinions regarding conditions in the war zone I would like to have it clearly known that I take no sides in the controversy. Since I returned to America I have been asked often if I were pro-German or pro-Allies and my answer has invariably been that I am pro-United States."

"In all that I have seen of the operations I have tried to approach the problem from the viewpoint of a neutral first and second from me, to me, exceedingly interesting angle of an army officer. So that I hope in reading what I have to say one will always bear that fact in mind. Where I give praise, I give praise not because my sympathies are with the side I happen to be discussing, but simply because the obvious superiority demands my admiration from a military point of view. I shall not speak of the cause or the moral side of the war, but only of the material and military side which I have seen and known."

Saw All But Turks and Serbs. "I was exceedingly fortunate in seeing all the armies in action save the Servians and the Turks."

"I was fortunate in being in Belgium at the outbreak of the war and saw the first conflicts beginning with Liege, passing through that afflicted country down the valley of the Meuse to Namur and culminating in the battle of Dinant."

"Here I saw the operations of the French army of the north, which was supposed to defend the line of the Sambre at Charleroi in conjunction with the English army. I had extraordinary opportunities of judging their state of preparedness and efficiency."

"Afterwards I returned to London and proceeded to Berlin and followed the German operations from that side for three weeks. I was treated with the greatest courtesy by the gentlemen of both the military and diplomatic offices in Germany and was taken by them to Lieke, where I had the opportunity of checking up the observations I had made from the Belgian side."

"Since that date I have been in Berlin as recently as Feb. 15."

"The difficulties that beset the correspondents are well known now to everyone and we who are doing our best to try and paint word pictures of what we see on the battle front not only have to take the chances of shell and shot but also are in continual danger of being mistaken for spies by the forces with whom we chance to be working."

Arrested Three Times. "My experiences in France were rather unfortunate. There I was arrested three times, although my papers were always in first class order. I spent on the Belgian and French frontiers in the theater of operations a period of three months at the beginning of the war, subtracting the three weeks I was in Germany."

"The extraordinary opportunities I had made it possible for me to get, I think, a comprehensive idea of the value of the different armies engaged."

"Lord Kitchener says that 'generals win battles, soldiers win a war,' so that the spirit of the armies is therefore most important." It was suggested to Capt. Fortescue, "How do the armies that you have seen compare in this respect? That is to say, the British with the French, the French with the Russian, and the three allies with the German and Austrian armies?"

Germans Most Mobile. "The difficulty in answering that question arises in the fact that armies are not stationary," he replied. "They vary in their value from day to day, depending entirely upon the circumstances of the military operations, with this understanding, however, we can try and make a general comparison of the effectiveness of the forces engaged."

"I don't hesitate to say from what I have seen and judged purely from a military standpoint that the German units—regiments, brigades and division corps—are of higher tactical value than corresponding units any of the other armies with the possible exception of the British, at least the British of the first expeditionary force."

"Before the war began I was in a manner conversant with the German organization and I have had the opportunity of seeing that organization tested by the most rigorous demands of warfare. I can say unqualifiedly that it has stood the test without a flinch. The spirit of the troops is splendid."

All Are Brave. "There has been a great deal of fun, I might say, poked at the soldiers and officers of the German army for their reckless and the highest award—the Iron Cross—in such great numbers. Personally, I am of the opinion that all the men I have seen under fire have qualified according to the highest standards of courage for any honor their country can bestow upon them."

"The troops of the German army whom I describe, however, are men of the first line and it must be known that the landwehr and landsturm are naturally not so effective as the younger regiments."

"The British force which after all is a very small part of the land fighting force—only eight per cent of the armies in the field at first—are also troops of the very highest tactical value. This has been admitted to me by German officers themselves. It must be remembered here also that the new British army which is now taking the field cannot possibly compare with the men of the expeditionary forces in training, although it may closely approach the same in morale."

French Most Intelligent. "I have the greatest admiration for the French private soldier. He is to my mind the most intelligent fighting man now engaged. While he does not like war, yet in spite of this he does his work in a most thorough and scientific manner. What I say of the French common soldier, however, does not apply to the officers of higher rank. Naturally I speak of the French army as it was during the first phase of the war and now it is admitted by the French themselves that they were unprepared."

"The general officers whom I came

in contact with at the time impressed me as being entirely unqualified for the tasks allotted to them. Since I left the zone of their operations I have heard that Gen. Joffre has summarily retired some 48 general officers. This cannot but help to raise the general standard of the army."

"The general officers commanding at the beginning of the war were men who had risen to their positions by simply sitting still and waiting for the usual accident of promotion. As the war soon demonstrates whether these men are fitted or unfitted for their positions."

Dry Edict Aids Russ.

"My observations of the Russian army led me to believe that a great change had been brought in the forces of the czar since I had seen them at Port Arthur. It is rather difficult to impress upon anyone not familiar with the situation the tremendous effect of what I might term the 'water wagon' order which placed all of Russia on a prohibition basis. The common soldiers cannot obtain anything to drink and the officers are in the same situation, for although the latter may be able to obtain wine with extraordinary effort they never made this attempt."

"The Russian army is well equipped and well organized but here, too, we find that corps and division commanders are lacking in experience."

"It is a very serious problem how to give these officers who must carry out the orders of the commander-in-chief in war, the proper training in time of peace. Germany is the only country as far as I know that has seriously attempted to solve this problem. German maneuvers are largely taken up with the entraining and detrainment of divisions, corps and armies. This special work gives the generals in command an unusual opportunity of learning how to handle most effectively the forces at their disposal."

Russians Stubborn.

"Here is where the Germans excel. They have, as has been so often stated, a superiority of mobility. Against this the Russians place their native stubbornness and there are no more stubborn fighters in the world than the Russians on defense."

"Of the Austrians I do not wish to make any definite statement, as I know that some of their best troops have not been thrown into the firing line. If Italy should enter the contest on the side of the allies it is very possible that Austria would give much better account of herself against the Italian troops than she has against the Russians."

Capt. Fortescue was reminded that Hilaire Bellef, the noted authority on military affairs, had estimated that for the summer and autumn campaign this year the allies will be able to put 4,000,000 fresh troops fully armed into the field and that Germany and Austria will be able to put only 3,000,000 more men in."

"What do you think of these figures?" he was asked.

"There is no greater delusion in calculating the probabilities of war than that of numbers," he answered. "I have seen the numbers again and again in the past that numerically inferior forces can defeat opponents of vastly greater numbers. Therefore, we cannot place much reliance upon mere statistics. This statement as to the increased numbers of the allies is actually of little value, because on the face of it, it makes for a difference of 1,000,000 men; and extraordinary as it may seem, the German superiority of organization might offset this advantage in mere numbers."

Ammunition Counts.

"To my mind the decisive factor in all fighting is ammunition and ammunition supplies. From what I have seen in the field there is little to choose between men outside of three classes of courage."

"There are the ordinarily brave, we will say first; the men who take the chances of shot and shell because they are held to it either by a sense of duty or fear of the officers, or the circumstances under which they are fighting."

"After these come the men who go forward promptly on the word of command and never calculate the risks of a charge."

"Beyond these we have the superlatively brave man who alone carries through some extraordinary feat, such as that performed by Michael O'Leary, V. C., of the Irish guards. But it can almost be taken for granted that most men are brave and this in mind we must never be misled by mere numbers."

"Will the heaviest fighting of the next three months occur on the Russian or on the Franco-Belgian front?" was asked.

"All the indications point to a supreme effort of offensive on the part of the English and the French during the spring months," said Capt. Fortescue. "But there also be severe question that there will also be severe operations of the Russian theater of operations. It is almost impossible to say where the most severe fighting will be."

Seeking Weak Spot.

"Obviously the present plan of the allies is to try and engage as many of the German corps as possible in the coming operations and thereby give them the opportunity of breaking through the German line at some point."

"Because in America we are almost entirely dependent upon English sources for our information as to the operations in France and Flanders, we get a disproportionate view of the part that the English troops are playing in the present line of combat, splendid as it must be conceded the English soldiers are."

"They cover not more than 40 miles of the 400 miles of front, but the publicity they receive is out of all proportion to the effect they may be expected to produce in the general result of the land fighting."

"Do you look for a great decisive battle on either front or do you expect a general wearing down of the enemy by one side or the other?" Capt. Fortescue was asked.

"Nothing is so uncertain as war, and anyone who tries to prophesy exactly what will be the result of future operations is simply guessing," he replied. "We can, however, take the contingencies and resolve from them the probable outcome of operations for six months or even a year."

"In this conflict so many factors have entered into tactics and so great are the lines held by the different opposing forces that to try to fix upon

the point of decisive encounter is practically impossible.

"Of course there will be a decisive encounter, meaning an encounter that will influence one side or the other toward initiating proposals for peace. But to my mind it is very doubtful if there will be a decisive encounter in the sense of an overwhelming of a considerable force of troops of any of the larger nations."

"I have friends among the officers of the English, French, Belgian, German, Russian and Austrian regiments. These are men with whom I have been able to discuss this subject almost as an academic problem. I must say that in my conclusions a number of these officers did not agree with me, especially my English friends; but in checking up, I find that the majority think the theory which I am about to state is probably accurate."

Starve or Crush Germans.

"The question of concluding the war as we now see it depends upon two factors, the starvation of Germany and the crushing of the German army; at least, these are the factors as seen from the point of view of the allies. The German point of view as to the conclusion of the war I would not venture to suggest, as there have been so many changes in the plans of their great general staff that at this moment it is almost impossible to divine what they are driving at."

"For the moment we will not touch upon the question of starving Germany out. Let us look at the possibilities of the French and English and Russians closing in on their common foe."

"On the Russian side I know it will be a most costly operation to drive the Germans from the positions they now hold in Poland and East Prussia. An advance through Hungary, however, is feasible, and to refer back to this question of decisive victories, it is just possible that if the Russian forces are able to cross the Carpathians in the coming summer and march on Buda-Pesth, that this will decide the outcome of the conflict."

"So much has been said of what the French and the English are going to do this spring and summer that it is on the western front that we must look for the most active operations. What immediately suggests itself is that these operations will demand an enormous toll in life."

"It is the contention of the officers of the staffs of the French and English armies that during the last six months the German wastage approximates 200,000 men per month. These figures I have on the highest authority."

Allies Now on Offensive.

"Taking these very figures as our guide we apply them to the operations about to begin. Heretofore the Germans have twice taken the offensive. Now the allies have begun to reverse the role. We have seen their first effort in the winning of the line of trenches at Neuve Chapelle. From this battle we can get an indication of the probable loss of life that will result when the French, English and Belgian line moves forward."

"Let us say roughly that the English lost 20,000 men in taking 4,000 yards of trenches at Neuve Chapelle. It is a fair center of calculation to see how costly an advance along the whole line will be."

"The question that arises is, will this sacrifice of life be justified? I know that the Germans have three splendid lines of defense behind the one which they now hold in Flanders. These lines have been chosen, of course, with an eye to their military requisite and the gigantic munitions are reinforced with concrete; so, granting that it is possible for the English and Belgians to drive their foes out of the first line, they will find themselves almost immediately in front of another defense. As far as I have been able to find out, the same condition of defensive positions in the rear of the present lines exists where the German troops now are in France. This is also true of Poland."

"So that it seems to me very possible that the loss of life will be so great, granting an active offensive, and the advantages from this offensive will be so small, that the non-fighting population will demand a compromise."

"How does the artillery of the four great powers—British, French, Russian and German—compare; which is the best?" was asked.

French Field Guns Best.

"The question of artillery is of supreme importance in the present war of positions," Capt. Fortescue stated. "In the early stages undoubtedly the French field gun was the most effective. Not only was the gun itself better than any other piece of the armies, but the French artillery branch had been brought to the highest state of efficiency. In other words I did not find the French army up to the standard, but there certainly can be no criticism of their field artillery."

"In the first phases of the war the Germans, or better, the Austrians had priority of heavy artillery fire. It was Austrian and not German guns that were of the greatest effect in the capture of Antwerp. These guns are 30.5 or, according to American measurement, 12-inch guns. I have seen the damage one of these tremendous shells brings about wherever it happens to land. It makes a crater seldom less than 10 feet deep and often more than 40 paces in circumference."

CASH PRIZES FOR DIVERS.

At the Orpheum 9 o'clock performance Friday with Conroy's Diving Machines. Amateurs wanted. Apply at box office. Adv.

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